A WAR GOVERNOR HONORED.

UNVEILING THE BUCKINGHAM STATUE. · BRILLIANT CELEBRATION IN HARTFORD-THE SPENCHES OF SPEAKER MARRISON, GOVERNOR

WALLER AND SENATOR PLATT. HARTFORD, Conn., June 18.—The occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Governor Buckingham was celebrated to day with great success. At 11 a. m. the 7th Resiment of New-York, 400 strong, arrived on a edial train and were met by the 1st Connecticut Regi-nt. All the war veterans reported to the Regimental Headquarters, a tent having been prepared for each com-mand. At 12 o'clock the line of march began with the list Regiment on the right, followed by the New-York Visitors. Large numbers of people congregated along the Poute of the procession, which was nearly an hour passlog a given point. About 6,000 men were in line, the

arger number of whom were veterans.

After the parade the unveiling of the statue of Gov-Ornor Buckingham took place. The Hon. H. B. Har-Pison. Speaker of the House of Representatives of the ate, presented it in behalf of the State.

THE PRESENTATION SPEECH. presenting the statue to Governor Waller as the spresentative of the State, the Hon. Henry B. Harrison

To presenting the statue to Governor Waller as the representative of the State, the Hon. Henry B. Harrison spoke in substance as follows:

To you, as the Governor and official representative of the State, the Commissioners, who were directed by the General Assembly to procure and cause to be placed in the boatis-day vestabule of the Capitol a statue of Governor Buckingham, have the honor to announce that they have discharged the duty which was thus imposed upon them. The statue is here. It is covered by the flag of the State and the flag of the Nation entwined together. The hour has come for you to lift them and reveal to us the notice flagure of your great predecessor.

He whom to day we honor was himself great because he too know how to make a small State great. If the greatness of the State was not made by him, if was by him enhanced and exalted. He was the chief of a State them containing less than four hundred and seventy thousand people. But he knew how, in the dread days of war, so to haspire and so to simulate this little commonwealth as to make her send forth to beatle and wounds and death on distant fleids, for the sake of a right-sous come, more than flay-three thousand of her sous; more than the housers at to bear arms.

This little people, which in its infancy confronted, and with quiet, ferrific blows, smote and annihilated the leavage encoire that warmed around its cradic; this little grange, to fight, beyond its frontiers, the battles of its king it his little people that in its feather youth sent out its little grange, to fight, beyond its frontiers, the battles of its king its punit and the sound of the war of independance that its little people that in the war for the Union ing its quotes and more than falling it the little people, was the case of the people that in the war for the Union line in the winch have made this lit

we air the voil and disclose to us the grave face majestle form of the War Governor. Let us be in the milst of the surroundings which best best in stately Capitol, with all its spealth of marble ramite and of decoration is honorforth to be his rate resting place. This vestibule, consecrated by these failered flags which his right hand dust the brave men whom he sent forth to bettle and I hand received from them when they came has a us, will be made more sacred forever by his greener.

GOVERNOR WALLER'S RESPONSE. Governor Waller, in reply to Speaker Harrison's speech

benorable daty, air, assigned to the commission of a you are clastrant, and for which you have an elastrant, has been discharged with entiment additional date. The mode statue, unveiled with so expressions of a common wealth's regard and a expressions for a common wealth's regard and a expression for a common wealth's regard and a expression for a common of the sample of the State, relicated to the memory of him it is designed to personal and moor. The genius of the sampler has given and secured to posterity in this majestic bronne, a full impressive likeness and presentment of Counces war forcetive. He contemplation satisfies us. It is to be misds and hearts of those of us who have him in the vigor of his public life, in the piaces of to which official daty and courtest called him—in creative Chamber—in the Senate of the Nation—in since of the soldier, or in the imagural parade and solden as commander—in—the finance of the soldier, or in the imagural parade and soldier as common presence our hearts are brought communion with the lotty spirit of bin who revert in public, as in private life, "his constinues as his

on. fellow-citizens, on this memorable day, at the is status, as at the foot of an altar, consecrate

tors and reterans were given a banquet in their spacious feats. provision having been made for 12,000 people. and character of Governor Buckingham. SENATOR PLATT'S OBSTION.

Benator Platt, of Councellest, the orator of the tory and manhout of the State, described its love of freeflow, its abharrance of slavery, the deepening of its more convictions as the war approached, its declaration in the ci clicus of 1 will against the extension of slavery. and the universal and splendid uprising in the little Comwhich followed the Bring on Sumfer. "He ment of Buckingham and portrayed his lofty and noble are or, and continued in substance as follows:

Ta lead and direct a people thus inspired William Buckinghate was specially chosen. In his faulties of sefer one quality stood out strictingly. It was his single principles at the period of the peri present, no misch so, indeed, that it may seem tyrate to devel on this controlling siemest in thack
is maranter, but truth and fustise demand it.
'estimators at Valley Forge, he met the crisis with
evis the beginning to the end of the truth
was not been of the undoubling faith
to be left as instrument in the hand of the Lord
mighty to do IIIs will, to preserve His chosen Naset his people from. Who shad deay even in this
and day that faith alone makes man truly great! It
be kingham great; and we shall do but partial plahis meanary or his ability if we do not recognize
mer his noblest, grandest quality of the man. As
is its bearing in those years of peril I cannot but
it he combined in character the stern justice of
judge and the wrapt spirit of the Hobrer
t. His God during the war was the God of the
estatuent. He served Johovah, the hear of war,
of the Union was the army of the Lord.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNEUTRUUT.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUE. Sparrely had the electric flash written on our hearts the of war begun, when it sounded Lincoln's call for seconty-live thousand men, "to repossess the forts, nd property which had been seized from the "- to maintain the honor, Integrity and existence National Union and the perpetuity of popular covoid, and redecas wrongs long enough outlind are of Commenticat in the requisition was a single of the in lineking hands mind her abare in the was not to be limited by the requirement of the last. Our quies, peaceful experience had made our bodierous, and our milital alway obsciete. We find ups ready for the flatd, and no taw by which they have sent out of the State. On the day successfully all Governor Hookingham made an aparticulty and force whom I speak know how that aparticular, the new though the how the combern Koo in whom I speak know how that aparticular in all had benchers it had severed and fity-four-man in all had benchers it that services to the time answer to the President's call for a single regiment in all was the president's call for a single regiment. "to maintain the honor. Integrity and existence

Two years of dwell in detail on the four long, sad years of But were wise, by his position, represented and embodied like purpose, develope and valor of all. Taxough the

speed, and inspiring it with "words of lefty cheer." Not THE LAW OF EXTRADITION. ok to the State. It was no easy thing for him to egiment after regiment of the bravest and best of iout's young men, and send them forth to battle, Connecticat's young men, and send them forth to battle, in the full assurance that many of them would only return wrapped in the flag they had died to sustain. How his sympathetic heart must have been wrung with grief as in all parts of the State he followed to the grave those who had tallen in the fight and were brought home to rest in the sepulchre of their fathers. Sad days, tearful hours were those—to none more so than to Governor Buckingham. But whatever ofters might do, he must not failer. Whatever discouragement others might feel, he must be ever hopeful.

Few men maintained through all the vicissitudes of the war the same undoubting confidence in final victory as be. Here his grand faith sustained him. For him-"To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin."

To his trusting leart the war was God's own coullet, in which He. in His owa could then and way, would surely triumph. No child ever believed more simply and truly in a father's ability to accomplish results than Buckingham believed God would cause the right to prevail in the condict. This belief pervaded all his state papers and characterized all his private atterances—it steadled the State when it needed steadying. He needed all his faith. It is comparatively easy to guide and direct a State when all are exalted to the heroic pitch, but to hold it steady to its high mission of duty in times of despondency and doubt requires rare judgment and force. It was in the doubtful crisos of the strife that limbing the property of a state of the strife that limbing the property of a string has been all acceptance of the strife that limbing his consected and the string has considered and goods of the strife that limbing his property of a string and truly he resisted every tendency toward and goods peace, and how holdy he nerved the State to duty when many were ready to abandon the Union cause. All honor to his more than Roman, his Godly, firmness: all honor to the more of Connecticut who conquered peace—a peace which shall endure. A country reunited, a race enfranchised, a Nation great clorious and progressive, these are the fruits of the spirit which would not harken to the ignominious cry of peace in our own-borders. To his trusting heart the war was God's own couffiet, in

not barken to the ignominious cry of peace in our own-bootlers.

I may not emit, in truth, is speak of one trait of his character which in view of a somewhat changed public seatiment may seem perhaps harsh and unlovely; if it seems so to others, it does not to me. From the first sum at Sureter to the close at Appenantors, his whele nature was affaine with rightness indignation against those who had attempted to destroy the Nation's life. In his mind, rebellion was an awful crime against the Nation and against God. Crime, in his theology deserved panishment; to his religious thought, penalty was God's legical vindication of riolated law. Who shall say that he was wholly wrong i And yet he was one of the kindest of men, full of the tenderest sympathy—ready to overlook a famil, with an almost womanly love for his friends. Who shall say that his tide and love are not consistent? Who shall say that his too mistaken elemency which pardons 'unrepentant crime i Who shall say that auch mistakes, though landed as genere—ity, do not in the long run bear bitter front C. LINCOLN'S RELIANCE ON BUCKINGHAM.

Probably no one of the "War Governors," who held with steady hand the beim of State during the perilous storm, was more relied on by the President than Buckingham. Well might the President rely on him. The country contained no truer patriot, no safer counsellor Country contained no irrest party and as the world counts greatness, but Buckingham, by his pure life, by his unsulfate, but his intense love of the right, by his singleness of purpose, by his trust in the Lord of lifetts, earned his right to a place among the "heroes of faith."

Retiring in 1866 from the office to which he had been

earned his right to a place among the "heroes of faith."

Restring in 1800 from the order to which he had been elected for eight successive years by the people of the state, he felt that his public work was done, and that he might find the rest he so much needed in domestic life, he was not permitted long to enjoy such repose and pleasure. In 1808 he was called to represent his state in the Senate of the United States. He was a faithful representative—a Senator weethy of the place, a Senator whose only ambition was to set rightly and be useful in his station. He won the regard of his follow Senators, as he had already won the lave of his constituents, by a spotless walk, a patriotic purpose, by devotion to duty.

ents, by a spotless walk, a patriotic purpose, by devotion to duty.

Mach as he honored Connecticut in the Senarc, it will be se Governor that he will be longest remembered and most loved. His opportunity and his effort were most conspicuous there. To-day, after the lapse of years, the State gathers here to honor him who so honored the State. In the vositivitie of this noble house, midway between the rent hattie-flags whose every fattered shred is a longue which proclaims the heroism of Connecticut soldiers, we place his status. Touched by the magic art of the sculptor, the features seem to speak the critices of our chortched War Governer. We place it thus in this marble hall, that so long as marble and bronze shall be remineted that there was a thus in the aistory of the state when Connecticut needed the services of a pure, wise and strong man, and God provided for the occasion—Buckincham. The things that are seen are temporal, but the brings that are messen are eternal. Marble may crumble, bronze may be detaced, but the Ure of Buckincham, aircady wrought into the very fibre of Connecticut character, is immortal.

In the orening a banquet of the Connecticut Army and

In the ovening a banquet of the Councetion Army and Navy Club was given at Allyn Hall to distinguished the Union Armory.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH RECIMENT. The 7th Regiment started for Hartford yesorday at 7 a. m., 750 strong. The men assembled at the Grand Central Depot, armed and equipped and took their

NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION.

BALTIMORE, June 18 .- The tenth annual sesaton of the National Catholic Union began in this city toafter noon the Union was culted to order in Ford's Opera in. Senator Platt delivered an oration on the life House, the Rev. Mr. Machell, of Brooklyn, in the chair. Several reports from societies were presented. The president read his annual report, giving a general review of the working of the Union during the past year, after which he exhorted the delegates to renewed effort. The report was adopted with the thanks of the Union. Juan Pizini, secretary, presented his report, which stated that the number of sacteties in the Union had decreased. There are now sixty-six, which is not more than half the number formerly curolicit. He also stated that the receipts had so fallen off that money had to be raised by receipts had so fallen off that money had to be raised by toan to defrag the expenses of the Union. The manuful statement had not yet been prepared. An Ambiting Cosmittee was appointed to device a plan to raise money for the expenses of the Union, as follows: E. J. Hannan. Washington: J. B. McGoldrien, New York, and W. B. F. Wanii, Boston.

The standing committees were appointed, on Constitution, on Organization, and on Resolutions.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to Pope Loo XIII., and on motion the officers were directed to send a cablegram to the Pope, asking his benediction on the Union.

Papers were then read on "The danger to faith and morals by the burriing system, especially in large cities," and "What are the practical safeguards status these evils?" "Why literary exercises are not more popular!" After some other papers were as to made more popular!" After some other papers were appointed to suggest remedies for the evils spoken of, and the Union adjourned until to-morney.

The following archdioceses and discesses are represented in the Union: Battimore, New-York, Hoston, Philadelphia, Albany, Brooklyn, Raffalo, Providence, Rienmond, Newark, Ogdensburg and Scranton.

THE HOMEPATHIC CONVENTION.

DEER PARK, Md., June 18 .- At the morning session of the Homerpathic Convention, Dr. Farrington reported on the president's address, with several recommendations to be added. The bureau of microscopy and Smith, of Cleveland, a review of Dr. Haupt's paper. A paper on the "Hacteria" question, by R. R. Gregg, of Imfalo, brought about an admissed discussion by Cowl, of New-York; Hetauth, of New-York; Dudley, of Phindelphia; Hall, of Chicago; Dowling, of New-York; Higdy, of St. Fani, and Gnauroan Sainh, who took occasion is sit down on Gregg's ideas as decidedly unscientific and not wortay of place on the bureau.

SPEAKERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

the sent out of the State of volunteers unfunted as provided to the State of the St

JUDGE BROWN DISCHARGES TULLY. ENGLISH PRECEDENT IN THE WINDSOR CASE-

WHAT CONSTITUTES FORGERY. Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, resterday gave his decision on the certiforari proceedings in the Tully case, and discharged the prisoner. Deputy Sheriffs, who held a warrant for Tully's arrest in a civil suit against him by the directors of the Preston Banking Association, took him in custody as soon as he was released by the Deputy Marshals. The decision in the Tuily case has an interest in connection with the charges again t John C. Eno, whose extradition from Canada is sought on somewhat similar charges.

Judge Brown says, up part:

The accused, Gerald Thomas Tully, having been held by the United States Commissioner for extradition to England on a charge of former, the accused, logether with the proceedings upon which he was held, have been brought before this court upon writs of habons corous and certiform. There is no dispute about the facts. The only question presented is whether the offence constitutes the crime of forgery under the treaty with Great Britain. The record shows that Tully was the sub-manager of the Preston Banking Company (united), a burking company in Preston, Eugland; that the bank had various banking agencies in the vicinity, accustomed to have funds on its account; that it was the day of Tully, as sub-manager, to regulate the halances stanting to the bank's credit with it various agents, and when the amount of any parsocular agent was considered too nigh, it was his duty to make some winderswal of funds, and apply them for other bank purposes; that the bank had been accustomed to make advances of money on security to Mesars Railton. Soms & Leedburn, of Manencaser; that Tully had a general authority from the Preston Ennk to fraw checks upon its agents in reducing their balances; the practice on doing so was for Tully to fill out a printed memarandum termed a "blue slip" showing the amount drawn and from whom and how the proceeds were disposed of. When such sines were filled out Tully signed them with the letter "P" amply, which stood as his signature, and anthentication of the fransaction stated in the memarandum. The "blue slips" were then handed to the accountants' department, from which the proper entires were made on the books of the bank and the slips were preserved as voichers.

Judge Brown them racites the facts concerning three drafts, one for £1,000, which Tully drew on one of the

Judge Brown then recites the facts concerning three drafts, one for £1,000, which Tully drew on one of the bank's agents and had paid to himself, making out a "blue slip " that would indicate that the monny had been paid to another agent of the bank. Tully absconded in November, 1883. The complaint charges forgery in respect to the drafts and also in respect to the bine clips, in uttering a certain written instrument purporting to be an accountable receipt, an acquittance and receipt for money, dated on November 4, 1882, for the sum of £1.000, purporting to be invested with Raliton, Sons & Leedham. The Commissioner held that the crime of forgery was not made out in respect to the checks or drafts upon which the money was procured by Tully, but has held the prisoner for forgery, on the ground that the blue slips were accountable receipts.

After considering at length the common law on the subject of forgery, and reviewing the facts of this case which might influence a decision if the question were which might influence a decision if the question were submitted as an original one, Judge Brown continues:

For the purposes of this hearing, however, on a claim of extradition by the British Government, I am precluided from passing upon this as an original question, inamined as in a case identical with the present, as it seems to me, in all essential particulars, the Court of Appeals in England has held this oftence not to be forgery. I refer to the case of Charles Windsor (6 Rest and Smith, 2021), who in 1869 was arrested in London on the cuarge of forgery upon the Mercaultile Bank in this city, in making false and fraudition entries in the books of the bank. There has been no change in the laws or statutes of either country in this respect, so far as I know, since this decision, it is immaterial what my own judgment might be, whether as an original question the case of Windsor or that of Tully constitutes forgers at common law, so long as the point has been alquideated to the contrary in England, in whose behalf the extradition is here sought. The bine slips in this case cannot by any possibility have a greater effect than Tully's own entries in the books of the bank according to the usages of the bank would have had, I is only as some possible evidence in Tully's favorint such entries, or these blue slips as the equivalent of such entries, could be anything different from what they purport to be. The attention of the English Court of Appeals being enlied to this pount, they deliberately overruled it as insufficient. This adjudication must be deemed to be the settled law of England until in some way modified or reversed, and I have not found any centrary or inconsistent adjudication. While the definitions of forgery there given are in some respects, I think, too limited, the case of Windsor as an authority determines the English law as regards forgery in the particulars to the transactions here complained of; and it would evidently be increased with the offence of forgery in respect to the transactions here submitted as an original one, Judge Brown continues:

ANOTHER RESECCA MAKES A SENSATION. TESTIFYING ABOUT A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN WHO CALLED TO SEE MISS HOYT.

Rebeeca McNelly, a servant in the family of Jesse Hoyt, was a witness in the Hoyt will case yester day. She exercised the power of a magnet, for her voice was so "low and sweet" that the eight lawyers engaged in combarding and defending the will clustered easerly around this middle aged woman with intense desire to hear every syllable she uttered. Miss Rebecca did not travel the road of perverted obstinacy

hear every syllable she uttered. Miss Rebecca dal not travel the road of perverted obstinacy pursues by the recalculator of perverted obstinacy pursues by the recalculator is the too the story of how, on the day of Mary Irene Hoyl's removal to an instance asylum, a mysterious woman appeared in the Hoyl nousehold. Miss Rebecca was told to usher the stranger up to Miss Hoyl's room. Miss Hoyl specially the hallway allove, and declared that she did not wish to see the woman. "There is nothing the matter with me," Miss Hoyl and exclaimed. "This is only a plot."

Mrs. Hoyl, the Rebecca and, then called the stranger woman up stars. The witness did not see Miss Hoyl again until the day of Mr. Hoyl's functal. As the witness, at Mrs. Hoyl's command, had turned to go down stairs, a voice—she thought was that of a man—called upon her to "bring up an axe." Then the same vice had countermanded the order. Mr. Choate evinced a great interest in the axe question and destred carnestly to know whether some one wished the axe in order to break down Mrs. Hoyl's door, as she had shut herself into her room. Mr. Choate's cureously was not satisfied by the witness, as she knew nothing of the purpose of the call for the axe. Mrs. Hoyles some six mange woman, caron Kahn, who has the regulation of using one of the unsa accommendating men is the weed, ruched to Mr. Shipman's aid with the exclaimation, "dans Smook."

This expletive affected Mr. Cheate one of those golden opportunities which he avails himself of with sitch happy effect. At the concent he was lost, apparently, in an abstrace combideration of the mysteries of the universe, the looked, also, as if he intrin have had the carache. He say be also held fast between his hands flowly Mr. Choate nived held fast between his hands. Showly Mr. Choate nived held fast between his hands? How it had the arrived. He say the hald special of the Surrogate's head, and then always few to his accumulation of the purpose of the univered his hands away from his ears, slowly he revolved hunself a who

FISK & HATCH AND THE NEWARK BANK. The answer of President Daniel Dodd, of the Newark Savings Institution, for contempt, was filed yesterday with Vice-Chancellor Van Floet, at Newark. The answer to the specifications disavows contempt or in-tentional disobedience of the order. Mr. Dodd submits a list of loans, made upon approval of the Funding Committee, upon bank stock, gas stock and ratiroad bonds of money from the old account. The securities were ample and worth at least 30 per cent more than the amount thereof, and the borrowers were responsible. He admits having made loans to Harriman & Co., and says that the firm gave 5 per cent interest on the loan secured by Illinois Railroad and other similar bonds worth as much as Government bonds at any time in twenty-five years. The loan has since been paid in full. The answer in regard to the deposit of \$2,000,000 of Government bonds with that he had been paid in full. The answer in regard to the deposit of \$2,000,000 of Government bonds with that & Hatch is that over \$600,000 of these were purchased a few days previous to the failure of the firm, and it was the respondent's intention to convert them into bonds registered in the name of the institution. The balance had been owned by the bank for over a year. The respondent denies that the bonds were to be need at the direction of Flak & Hatch.

Mr. Dodd describes what look place in the office of Flak & Hatch, when he visited it shortly previous to the failure, and received the miscollaneous securities in piace of the two militions of Governments belonging to the bank. He says that Mr. Fisk expressed the greatest surprise and reserve at the disposition which, he had learned from his partner, Mr. Hatch, had been made of the bends. A few minutes after he loft the office of Flak & Hatch with the securities the failure was announced.

Application was made yesterday by counsel for the depositors to remove the perition to the Chancery Court. The hearing will be held in the Vice-Chancellor's chambers to more the perition to the Chancer Court. and worth at least 30 per cent more than the amount

FRAGMENTS OF COURT NEWS.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yes-erday signed the order enjoining the Kev. Dr. J. P. Newman from taking part in the business affairs of the Madtrustees to recognize him as the permanent pastor. The order permits Dr. Newman to serve as acting pastor, and order permits Dr. Newman to serve is acting pactor, and to draw his salary at a rate not to exceed \$6,000. The order is made without prejudice to the interests of Trustee Ferdinand T. Hopkins, who brought the sait, or to the defending trustees and Dr. Newman.

A jury before Judge O'comman, in the Superior Court, gave Ephraim Drucker \$5,000 as damages to his property caused by the ercetion and operation of the clevated railroad in Front of Nos. 11, 115, 13, 131, 27 and 27 by Division-st., \$2,000 of the sum being placed upon the Menrapolitan and \$500 upon the Manhattan Eallway Company.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Beiers Lawrence, I.—Nos 6,
28, 36, 47, 44, 55, 56, 57, 61, 75, 79, 109, 124, 127, 129, 132,
139, 147, 170, 181, 186, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199,
200, 207, 212, 222, 232, 233, 240, 241,
845 FRANC COURT—SPECIAL TRIMS—PART I.—Before Andrews,
J.—Nos Morio, 363, 762, 263, 463, 57, 510, 439, 470, 484, 423, 25,
650, 211, 659, 459, 644, 529, 115, 186, 716, 359, 359, 199, 428,
441, 546
SUPREME COURT—CHROUT—PART I.—Before Barrett, J.—
Came on—Agric agt. Aggite. Case on Agric agl. Agaic.

Gue on Agric agl. Agaic.

Huparas, Outer Chicutt-Part IL Refere Van Bront, J.

Huparas, Court Chicutt-Part II. Refere Van Bront, J.

Nos. 902, 2019. 133, 1569, 1794, 1794, 1794, 1797,

1984, 684, 1624, 1476, 1819, 499, 1794, 1776, 1776,

Sorganic Court-Part III.—Before Benehme, J.

Nos. 447, 1304, 594, 1953, 1954, 2116, 2118, 293, 2426, 2131,

2087, 2085, 1933, 1946, 8204, 2116, 2118, 233, 2426, 2131,

2128, 2130, 2148, 438, 600, 2152, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2180, 2161, 2162, 2164, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2174, 2175, No may calendar SUPERIOR COURT-EQUITY TERM.—Before Sedgwick, C. J.— 0 53 SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.-Before Freedman, Non 261, 180, 1852, 750, 1779, 1939, 791, 796, 797, 805, . 716,781. UPERIOR COURT-TRIAL THEM-PART III. Before Ingra-u, J.-Nos. 1967, 1965, 1901, 1728, 1878, 785, 782, 788, 801,

OMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Van Hossen, J .-

CRITICISING THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION. GREAT DISSATISFACTION ON ACCOUNT OF HIS DE-

FEAT OF IMPORTANT REPORM BILLS. The action of Governor Cleveland in refusing to sign the Reform bills which were left in his hands after the Legislature adjourned is being more and more

severely criticised from day to day.
"I could hardly believe my senses," said William II. Webb yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, "when I heard that Governor Cleveland had not signed the Tenure of Office act and the Sinking Fund bill. I was one of the Committee of Fifty-three which presented the bills to the Legislature. We had a right to believe that our fight was over when we had got them through both houses. The Conneil of Reform originated the Sinking Fund bill, and through their efforts the bill passed both houses. I personally visited the Governor and members of the Legislature, and presented all the reasons and arguments why these bills should be passed and signed. I also presented to the Governor a petition headed by John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and followed by the names of many of the leading financial men of this city, in regard to the disposition of the Sinking Fund bill. The

gard to the disposition of the Sinking Pund bill. The recent developments concerning the disposition of city funds, all of which Governor Cleveland knew, in an eminent degree demonstrated that the passage of the Sinking Fund bill was a necessity.

"The Governor's action was all because of his Presidential aspirations. He felt that he must have, and that this was the only way for him to get, the support of Hubert O. Thompson. Thompson has great influence with the Governor, as has been shown in the appointments which the Governor has made in this city. I am satisfied that Governor Cleveland refused to sign those bills through the influence of Mayor Edson and Commissioner Thompson.

"I know positively, of my own knowledge, that Mr. Edson expects to be renominated for Mayor and that Mr. Thompson will be made Commissioner of Public Works for another term, and I think that the two and Governor Cleveland are working together for the benefit of the tric.

Governor Cleveland are working together for the benefit of the trio.

"If Mr. Cleveland is nominated for President, his refusal to sign those bills will hurt him in the minds of all right-thinking men, not only here in this city, but everywhere. I had great finth in Governor Cleveland heretofore, but have new lost it all. He has gone back on himself, for he professed great real for referre, but has now by his action put Thompson in the Public Works Department for another term, and we have lost all we had worked for. I am a Democration but I vote the Republican ticket. The Democratic party is managed so badly and is controlled by such bad men that I cannot go with it. Cleveland has retined his political fiture. This act of his proves that he cannot stand up to what is right, but will sucrifice everything for political influence and position; that honesty of government in the city of New-York and her welfare are made, and will be made, secondary to his personal ambitions and what he can get for himself."

FALLING TO PROTRET THE HARBOR.

PAILING TO PROTECT THE HARBOR. There is much feeling also over the course of the Gov-

ernor in failing to sign the bill known as the Daggett bill, providing for the appointment of additional street inspectors, and to prevent the dumping of gurbage in New-York harbor.

President Ambrose Snow, of the Pilot Commission, said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I can't imagine any reason for the Governor's action in failing to sign the bill. It had the approval of the Pilot Commissioners, and while I am not certain that it would have done any great amount of good, I believe in taking every precaution for the preservation of the harbor. We are all strongly in favor of the bill now before Congress, known as the Chamber of Commerce bill. The National Government should take charge of the harbor. Under the provisions of the Congressional that United States officer would have full power to act in the matter of the violations of the law, and could make arrests at ouce. The efforts of the Priot Commissioners have resulted in a great lessening of the number of violations of the law, although we labor under great difficulties. For a while it was almost happossible for our inspector to hire a boat to follow the tugs to see that they did not dump the refuse inside the limits. The tug-boat captains threatened to run down any boat that was hired by him. Last winter our inspector died. He was the chief witness in a large number of cases, and of course they died with him." missioners, and while I am not certain that it would

PUTTING THE WIRES UNDERGROUND.

OBJECTIONS OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES. Senate bill No. 324, in the Legislature last winter, was entitled: "An Act in relation to Telegraph and Electric Companies in Cities of this State." In the first paragraph its provisions include talephone com-

panies and limit its operation to cities of 500,000 inhabitants. Vice-President and General Manager Davies, of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, said yesterday:

Company, said yesterday:

I cannot understand or interpret the ass. It has no penalty annexed for its infringement, nor does it repeal any part of the act which authorizes us it common with the telegraph and electric light companies, to string our wires on poles. Then it demands that the wires shall be put underground before Novamber, 1885. That could not be done; it would block every street, almost, in this city; and the only way of so placing all the wires would be the previous of some vary or tannels under the streets. Next is the provision in the act that the city authorities shall compet the companies to take down all wires that remain above ground after November, 1885. That could be made to include wires in buildings, and those which elieb buildings outside to facilitate communication. In fact, the act is puzzling, and I believe, annonstitutional. What interpretation the courts may put upon it is problematical, and we shall wait before we make any contracts extending beyond the time mentioned, or until a settlement of the act has been reached.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA INQUIRY.

Dr. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is here to perfeet the details of the investigation which his department has been authorized by Congress to make, concerning pleuro-pneumonia as affecting American cattle. By the terms of the bill, Dr. Loring is given \$150,000 to expend for this object. Through Professor Salmon, the chief veterinary surgeon of the department, the Commissioner has put himself in communication with the Boards of Health of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, who are co-operating with him in the work. The Brooklyn Board of Health proposes to aswork. The Brooklyh Board of Heatra proposes to de-tablish an experimental station, where healthy and dis-eased eastle will be confined togother to ascertain whither the disease is ready contagious. Similar tests will be made at Philadelphia and Washington. Mean-while agents have been appointed at leading Western points and along the frontier to report observations there. Dr. Loring says: "What I want to do is to show to the dealers in foreign markets that we are taking care of our cettle protecting them from contashow to the dealers in foreign markets that we are taking care of our eartie, protecting them from conta-gion and eradicating disease, so that there can be no question of the excellence of any beef sent abread. I shall be able to report to Congress such facts as exist, and hope that the efforts being made will restore confi-dence in the good character of our beef and also re-store the foreign demand for it."

THE UNSIGNED " BUCKET SHOP" BILL.

The bill to suppress ' bucket shops," which the Governor left unsigned, was not supported by the Stock Exchange. A draft of the proposed act was submitted to the Law Committee of the Exchange, and because it had some favorable features the committee approved it. But the Stock Exchange took no active part in framing or supporting the bill. A member of one of the prominent committees of the Exchange said yes-

terday:

"The bill was not one of ours, and we do not care that it has been killed. I understand that the Governor would have signed it if the Stock Exchange had urged it. Well, there were some good features in the bill, but there were others which were extremely best. The Stock Exchange committee did not think it wise to give its support to a bill which did not fully meet its approval."

A REPORTED SALE FOR A SONG.

The Seaman property, on the Harlem River, near Inwood, was put up at another by James Bleecker yesterday, and knocked down to John T. McKenzie for \$86,000. The general opinion of real-estate men was that it was bid in for the owner, Lawrence Drake, the nephew of Mrs. Ann Seaman, who originally owned it, and who died a few years ago. The estate comprises twenty-five acres of land running from the Kingsbridge road to the Harlem River, and situated upon it are an elegant white marble mansion, a marble stable, conservatories, graperies, greenhouses, and other buildings. The entrance to the grannels is a copy of the Arch of Triumph in Paris, and is said to have cost \$20,000. The land alone was valued at about \$5,000 an acre.

and the value of the improvements was roughly estimated to be \$250,000. Mr. McKenzie is not known among real-estate men.

CLEVER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG THIEVES.

John Brewn, who also gave the name of Edward Nolan, is a thirteen-year-old archin, who distinguished himself on Tuesday by escaping from the presenre's pen in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The pen is about twelve feet high, and is covered with slats about eight inches epart. At one end is a window, by means of which an active boy might reach the top of the pen. John Brown, who is barefooted, slight and active, managed to climb to the top of the pen. John Brown, who is barefooted, slight and active, managed to climb to the top of the pen. John Brown, who is barefooted, slight and active, managed to climb to the top of the pen. John Brown, who is barefooted, slight and active, managed to climb to the top of the pen. John Brown, who is barefooted, slight and active, managed to climb to the top of the reason of the federal courts, and protecting citizans of Scatkern States from military power, and says that these are some of the reasons why ne as a Southern man supports Justice Field's considiacy. he slid down to the floor, on the outside of the pen, and slipped out of the door, while the officers were bringing in other prisoners. Captain Currie who has charge of the Court squad in Part II, began an active search for the boy, and yesterday succeeded in arresting him, together with William O'Neil, who was indicted with

the boy, and yesterday succeeded in arresting him, together with William O'Neil, who was indicated with Brown on a charge of Surglary. The fugitive did not appear repentant, but pleaded gality to the charge against him. According to Caption Curric's story, the boy had employed his time busily in the few hours while he was at liberty after his escape. "As soon as the boy escaped," said the Caption, "he went up to First-ave, with several other boys, and, as I hearned from one of his companions, stole a pocket-book. Then the boys went to Third-ave. One of them robbed a woman's till, and when she caught him and made an outcry, a larger boy came up saying: 'Is this the rescal' I am an officer. Put on your bonnet and come to the police station, and make a complaint. Then he kicked and caffed the little boy till the woman was convinced that he was an officer. As soon as also turned away the whole crowd run off. They next went to Mount Morris, and finding a door open in One hundred-and-twenty-fifthest. Brown went in mid was trking something, when a servant caught him. The presented officer came up, and went through the same performance, running away while the servant went to put on her best clothing. The boys were preparing new schemes, when I heard of them, and succeeded in arresting them." resting them.

BEATING THE EASTWARD OCEAN RECORD.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The new steamship America, Captain Grace, of the National Line, which sailed from New-York on June 11 for this port and Liverpool, arrived here at 4:25 o'clock this morning. The time of her passage was six days, fourteen hours and eighteen minutes. This is the fastost eastward passage ever made. The previous best run was six days, six-teen hours and fity-seven minutes. The America thus beats the record by two hours and thirty-nine minutes.

ployes of the National Steamship Line yesterday betrayed an inward happiness which was explained by a burriedly printed circular that was distributed in the street an-nonneing that the new steamship America had made the nouncing that the new steamship America had made the fastest trip from Sandy Hook to Queenstown on record. She arrived at Queenstown at 4:25 o'clock yesterday norming, making the trip in six days, fourteen hours and claimen minutes. This entitles her to the eastward championship. Her trip from Queenstown to New-York was made in six days, fourteen hours and forty-seven minutes, or twenty-nine minutes longer than the eastward trip. As this was ber first voyage she may be expected to make better time after all the bearings of the machinery are worn down. By way of comparison the following record of the eastward and westward passages of the fastest stealages of the different lines are given:

VESEL AND LINE. TO NEW YORK, TO QUEENSTOWN.

ESSEL AND LINE. TO NET	YY	ORK.	TO QUEEN	STO	WN.
regon, Guion	21 0 7	10	6 7 7	16 14 18 10 18 19 18	67 18 37 25 34
der, N. C., Lloyd	00 02	00	8 7 8	00 28 02	30

SHIPWRECK OFF DELAWARE CAPES.

THE CAPTAIN, HIS WIFE AND THE CREW LOST-ONE SURVIVOR FOUND IN A SMALL BOAT. Dorson Steves, the second mate and only sur-

vivor of the British brig G. P. Sacrwood, who was rescued in an exhausted and unconscious conrescued in an exhausted and uncommelous condition from an open boat of the Capes of Delaware on Sunday last by the crew of the bark Rafael Gomar, was brought to this port by that ressel yesterday and was immediately sent to the Long Island College Hospital, in Broosiya. He was barely able to give a connected and comprehensive account of the loss of his vessel and the others of the crew and the cape loss of his vessel and the others of the crew and the cape loss. He took this story: "We sailed from Delaware Breakwater on June 12 for Halfrax with a cargo of each. The vessel was in command of Captain N. E. Tayber, and the others on board were his wile. Its nephew, a lad named Robanson, and six others because myself. We were not more than an hour off the capes before we encountered fragisful gales veering from the northwest to the gout because he head it to be feasible to the morning of the capes before we encountered fragisful gales veering from the northwest to the gout because and board was a sailtenty that it throw the vessel over on her size board because and some of the found, was encountered and was incommand of Captain in Captain and the provided on which he intinues allow the his mind was now restrict to the Captain in Captain to the distinct in which his nind was now in the charter and the his mind was one significant hint as to the dilator in which his nind was now was of evil annuary for the future restincts allowed for the content of the long the foundation, was one significant hint as to the dilators measure the fallowing measure to the Captain in which his nind was now and the Captain in which his nind was now was of evil annuary for the future restincts and annuary for the future restincts and survey of the two counteres. Re lead to approach the interaction in which his nind was necessary and the captain of the captain in which his distinction, was one significant which his distinction, was one significant which his dished his distinction, was one significant which his hister which his higher housen veering from the northwest to the sout incase, and these continued until the morning of the
11th, wan we were struck by a latername which came
as action; that it throw the vessel over on her starnour beam sighs and caused the carge to shift. We
tried to wear the ship, when a tremendous sea swept
over the decks, tearing off the deck-induces and bursting
into the cabu. The captain carried his wife for want to a
supposed passe of safety. It was then found that the
vossel was leaking seriously, and in spite of our exertions
at the pumps we saw that she could not long remain
affort. Then all hands took sefuge in the righting, our
several were swept overhoard by the heavy soas and
drowned. Suddenly file vessel gave a lurch and went
down. When I came up to the surface I grasped a prece
of sour, and soon after was joined by the boy Koomson,
and by dichain Medilway, one of the seamen.

All of the others had disappeared. A short distance
away I aw one of the small boats, and with rent halor
we propelled our spar toward it. Before we reached it propelled our spar toward it. Before we reached it is footnesse was wasted off and sants at immediately. Metallyoy and myself man to reach the boar and got into it. But we aged to reach the beat and got into it. But we were beth thoroughly exhausted. Meridivey deed soon after we got into the beat, and after a severe struggle I manaced to throw him overboard as there was a territe sea running and I knew it was necessary to the every offer-40 save my own life. During the night I became unconscious, and the beat floated about as far tradity of the waves until the following marming, when I regulated consciousless while the crew of the Endagli Pomar were trying to throw a line over me to holt me out of the beat. I cannaged to fasten the line about my body, and I was heisted on board of the back. It was a set and terrible experience, and one which I shall never forget.

TO AID MILITARY INTERESTS.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has been incorporated for the promotion of the military interests of the country. The organization scale to produce professional unity and improvement by correspondence, the reading, discussion and publication of essays, and a military library and museum." The president of the institution is General Hancock; the vicepresidents, George W. Getty, James B. Fry, Stephen B. Benet, Thomas L. Crittenden and Wesley Merritt; the secretary, Theophilus F. Radenbough; assistant secresecretary, Theophilus F. Radenbough; assistant secretary, Robert Catlin; treasurer, George F. Price; vice-treasurer, J. Externat Sawyer. The directors are Henry L. Abbott, Thomas G. Baylor, Henry F. Brinorion, Henry W. Classon, Asa Bird Gardner, George L. Gillespie, John Hamilton, Pichard H. Jackson, John H. Janeway, George W. Michoe, Peuer S. Michie, Alexander J. Perry, Charles Smaler, George W. Waltace, Thomas Ward, Alexander S. Webb, William D. Whipple and Alfred A. Woodhull.

JAMES D. FISH SAYS "NOT GUILTY." James D. Fish, former president of the Murine Na-

tional Bank, against whom an indictment for misappropriating the funds of the bank was filed on Tuesday went before Judge Benedict yesterday in the United States Criminal Court. He was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Clarke, of Stanley, Clarke & Smith, and by his bondsmen. He was impassive, as usual, only speaking to say "not guilty," when Clerk Shields stated the nature of the charge. He was allowed to remain under the bonds given before the Commissioner. His counsel was allowed until June 27 to examine the ctment, with leave to withdraw the defendant's

THE CANDIDACY OF JUSTICE FIELD,

Washington, June 18 .- The Washington Post this morning printed an interview with Representative Money, of Mississippi, concerning the Presidential candidacy of Justice Field, and the views of the latter with regard to the recent action of the Cal fornia Democratic State Convention at Stockton. Mr. Money said that he had just returned from a visit to Judge Field and had discussed the action of the California Convention, that Judge Fleid had expressed himself substantially to this effect; "There is a radical element in California politics that alarms conservative men in that State without regard to party organization, as dangerous to the rights of property. I have never swerved from my duty to pander to that element, which is therefore hostile to me, but politicians have done so, and this is the secret of the resolutions which have been ued at me. This element does not constitute a majority

BRITISH ABUSE OF MR. BLAINE.

His Ridiculous Diplomary.

From The London Standard, June 7.

Mr. Binine's career—though his personal gifts have never been questioned—affords by no means a uniformly pleasant refrespect. As Secretary of State he ndded a ridiculous chapter to the annais of American diplomacy, and people have hardly yet ceased to smile at his plans for establishing United States influence in South America, and his sonorous dispatches on the Clayton-Bulwer Convention question.

vention question.

THE CREATEST MACHINE MANAGER.

Prom The St. James's Gazette, June 7.

Mr. Blaine may perhaps at length reap the reward of many years of exceedingly patient effort and remarkably asture calculation. Yesterday the Chicago Coxyention accepted him as Republican condidate for the presidency, and this mass it probable, though of course not absolutely earlies it probable, though of course not absolutely earlies that he will get the united vote of the party. Twice left re has be been within as acc of visiting the prize in the context, the result of which may be to convert a possibly obscure lawyer or polineian into about the inest howerful Soveream him electured world; but both those he was defeated because the exigencies of electural transputation rendered it necessary to put in candidates who would be accepted by the vactous sections of the party by way of compromise. Hence some put in candidates who would be accepted by the vactous accidents of the party by way of compromine. Heaves same Hayes in 1876, and Gardield in 1880—men whom at the time the mass of electors in the United Status knew little ubest, and sertainly did not in the least desire to see at the heast of affairs. Such is the way in which hemograph in America is able to make its wisdes effectual. Mr. Bisins is much more prominent than any President has been at the time of his accession since the election of Grant. He is almost the greatest of the managers and manipulators of the American political unachine; but it is doubtful whether that reputation will be grant to get rather tired of the reign of the boxs, and the cry for Civil Service reform is not without smeerity. And that being so, the Demogratis perhaps will not greatly recree that their opponents should along a candidate whose record is see little spotices as that of the late Secretary of State.

"A BEACONSFIELD REYOND THE SEA."

From the Fall Nati Gazzez, June 7.

It is a bitter saire upon the belated nonsense of "G.'s" article in the Fortnightly herice that the Republican Convention at Oricago should yesteriay have nonsimized for the American Freshmay the greatest Jingo of the Western world. At a time when Englishman a c-exhauste to follow the American example and dispense with foreign affairs, the dominant party in the United States selects as its cantidate for the Presidency the one statesman who is piederid up to the hill to a forward policy. He may not have been chosen because of his foreign policy, but it is significant that the great ename passed a resolution in favor of increasing the may, nor did it especial its aggressive Impecialism as any objection to his nonmation. The voic yesterday, therefore, we take to be a much more notable event, so far as the Bratish Empire is converned, tima anything that has happened on the other side of the Atlantic since Pressional Lincoln was assessment.

It does not matter to us whether Mr. Blaine, who in home polities is the Chambertain of the party meeting, as in foreign policy he is the Beaconsfield of the States, is

It does not matter to us whether Mr. Blaine, who in home polities is the Chamberiain of the party meeting, as in foreign volley he is the Beaconsfield of the States, its or is not guilty of the immerous jobs of which he is accused by his rivals. His hands may or may not be clean—that is a matter for Americans. But his views as to the destiny and duty of the United States in the Western world concern us nearly. We own nearly one-half of the Northern Continent; we do an immense trade with South America; our trenty obligations in Central America are considerable; and the intervening seas are sprinkled with British passessions. On Mr. Blaine's attempt of the Universe at this is wrong. The Old World has no business in the New. Of course, he does not propose to drive us out at the point of the buyonet. He is not alunatic, but a very able and shrewd Yankee. But wherever he can be will oust us from the position when we hold; whenever an opportunity offers, he will use it wherever he can he will oust as from the position which we hold: whenever an opportunity offers, he will use it to the atternost to replace our influence and our traids by its influence and trade of the United States, and he will regard it as his chief object to promote a great American Correderacy unier the agis of the Government at Washington, which would tend to increase the export nate of the United States at the expense of that of Great British.

export trace of the United States in the Expense of Great Pariatas.

This is no mean inference from his acts. It is avowed almost in so many words in an article which he published two years ago in a Chicago magazine, and it is continued by every dispatch watch he wrote during his short tenure of office under General Garded. The grandlose project of the Peace Comress, at which representatives from all the American States South and North, were to assemble at Washington, was one significant hint as to the disease. the express ground that it involved the able notice war. This being so, we stall do well to write with treme salicitate the course of the campaign. That limine's views should not have stood in the way of nomination is very significant.

BLAINE'S GRANDFATHER GILLLESPIE.

"Chris" Mager in The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Chris" Mager in The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Neal Gillespie, father-in-law of Ephralm Blame, the father of Jin, lived out in Washington County. He was a shrew! business man, well liked by his neigniburs, but always considered a little queer. One of his favorite practics was to hitch a horse to his shright man some surface of the favorite practics was to hitch a horse to his shright man some some control of the whole trachies with him was, that the more his family unleavored to prevent his doing queez times, the more he would do them. When he some and dang there married and held his roof, he gave each one a fine farm, and when his danglier married alpha. Blaine she shared like the others, though liph, hadn't very much of hits world's goods at the time. Matters moved along for a good many years Eph. Blaine sold the farm his father-in-haw had given him and the proceeds soon disappeared. Old man this persons and sons in haw petitioned court for a lumacy commission in his behalf, as they claimed the old gentleman was mentally incapable of taking care of his cashe. Tho question came up before court for a lumacy commission in his behalf, as they claimed the old gentleman was mentally incapable of taking care of his cashe. Tho question came up before court for a lumacy commission in his to a see himself. Ephricam Blaine, its son disease, was the first winness called. He went exhaustlyely into the causes which led the tamily to take the step they had tool over to the alleged junatic for cross-examination.

"You are my son-tn-law Eph. I believe P"

authation.

"You are my son-in-law Eph. I believe t"

"You are my son-in-law Eph. I believe t"

"You sir: " responded Jim's father.

"Ind you got any dowry with my daughter when you

married her?"
"Yes, I did."
"Tel the court what property you had yourself when you were married."
The witness objected on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. to do with the case.

"But I'll show you that it has," responded Gillespie, and to humor him the Judge required filame to answer Well, I didn't have anything," said the witness, re-

inctantly.

"Now, tell me what became of the farm I gave you and my daughter when you were married?" "An-well—it has been sold."

"And where is the money !"

"Oh—it has been spent for household and other pure

"Got any of it left now !"

"Not very much "That will do," said the old man, with a twinkle in his eye. "I'm done with you for the present."

He took up the next witness, another son in-law, and subjected him to the same excrucialize cross-are, and so on to the end, the result with each relative being the same. Ephriam Blaine was called up again.

"Eph, I want y u to tell the Court if my estate was diminished any when I gave a part of it to you and your wife!"

"Yes, sir; it was."
"Wel, since then, have I added to or kept on diminicalms; it?"
"I believe you have bought some hard since then."
"Added several farms, and stocked cm, too; its
n't I!"
"Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"You have sold your farm and got nothing left of it?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you want me declared a lumatic, and you take
the management of my estate?"

"That's what we want the court to do, sir."

The old tellow, tall, gaunt and awkward, proceeds court,
glared around on the members of the family who had
wanted their authorance, and yet wanted their addredged alumatic, and blurted out: "Well, you are all a five set of
ducks to want to manage my estate after you've squandered all of your own," and he strong from the courtbouse in a towering rage. The Court refused to adjudge him a lumatic, and the sons and cons-in-taw fasted
to get their fingers on the old man's property.

NATURAL LAUGHING GAS IN A TUNNEL.

From The Lundy (Cal.) Index.

The great Sierra tunnel at Tiogn, has developed the presence in the indurated mulatone, subclass limestone, and areneceous shales of Flora lift, of protoxide of nitrogen, the exuliarating gas known as "isosphing gas," with traces also of the nitrates commonly associated with several of the nectals. As is well known the isobalation of protoxide of nitrogen produces exhauration to intoxication, an irresistible linguise to nuncular exertion, insensibility to pain, and develops the characteristic presentates of an individual to a stricture slegree. Air is forced into the great Sierra tunnel through wooden boxes, and distance, leakage and fretuen being great, the supply was tendequate, and hence the accumulation of this altitude gas at the header, the inhaintour of which had the characteristic effect upon those working there, as soon as trons gas at the header, the inhainthes of which had the characteristic effect upon those working there, as soon as one of them got an overdose. "Bill" Rarrington, a muscular miner, who had been talking of going below to meet Sullivan on the boards, was brought out Rgallug, and it took four men to hold him until he returned to consciounces in the open art. Restlingshafer, the snow shoo mail-carrier, went in and got a dose, and when brought out selzed a couple of bars of iron, lasted them to his fast with wire, leaped over the dump, and went salling down the mountains over the snow.